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nor Judaic, but a mixture of both made by Onias when he built the temple of Heliopolis, and tried to satisfy the different sects by accepting something from each of them. That is also the reason suggested for the strange literature the Falashas possess, and perhaps also of their ignorance of Hebrew. We, for our part, believe that the Falashas are converted slaves, made by the Jews of Abyssinia at an early epoch.

From this short summary it can be seen how much of proved theory as well as of conjecture are to be found in our author's book, the reading of which we can recommend to those who are interested in the fictions found in Rabbinical literature. We only regret that Herr Epstein uses German words written in Hebrew characters, which are unintelligible for all Jewish students, except perhaps in German-speaking countries. טעקסט (Text) could have been given by נוסחא. What a barbarism the word להליטעראטור represents! A Hebrew particle and a Hebrew article appended to the German word "Literatur"! Why not rather employ the word כתבים?

A. NEUBAUER.

Geography of Palestine.

Bibliotheca Geographica Palæstinæ. Chronologisches Verzeichniss der auf die Geographie des Heiligen Landes bezüglichen Literatur, von 333 bis 1878, und Versuch einer Cartographie. Herausgegeben.
By REINHOLD RÖHRICHT. Berlin, 1890. (Reuther.)

As the comparatively small volume of the Bible has produced, and still continues to produce, an immense literature, so also Palestine, which was one of the least extensive countries of the ancient world, has been the subject of an immense literature of travels and pilgrimages, which is of the highest importance for the geography of the Bible. Of course, the greatest number of pilgrims were Christians of all denominations, and thus from them proceeded the greater bulk of this literature. A smaller amount was written by Jews, and a still smaller portion by Mahomedans. But the last have composed special works of geography, of which Palestine, of course, forms a part, and they wrote histories of Jerusalem and Hebron, which they also regard as holy places. It was high time for compiling a bibliography of the works concerning Palestine, which are written in so many languages. This task the Nestor of Palestine studies, the late Dr. Titus Tobler, undertook, and issued a bibliography in 1868. Before his book appeared, and soon after, societies for Palestine

exploration sprang up in most countries of Europe and in America. Their transactions, as well as the periodicals of Eastern bibliography, mention usually books, essays, and articles written on the geography and topography of Palestine. In rewriting and completing Tobler, it was necessary either to come down to the year 1890, or take another limit. Dr. Röhricht has chosen the latter method—viz., to complete the bibliography till 1878, the point at which the Journal of the German Palestine Exploration Society begins, where every item relating to Palestine is recorded, as far as modern times are concerned, whilst the lamented Count Riant, in Paris, issued two volumes, with the title of *Archives de l'Orient Latin* (1878-1883), which continues an almost exhaustive bibliography of records concerning Palestine. There is no need of praising Dr. Röhricht's industry, for which he is so well known, and which has already produced such excellent results. Let us only say that he has spared no trouble to obtain the fullest information possible as to the various libraries in the world as regards their MSS. and printed books relating to Palestine. The names of those who assisted him so much are mentioned in the preface. They belong to various countries, and made researches as to works written in various languages. We shall only mention here the help of our great bibliographer, Dr. Steinschneider, concerning Jewish travellers. Of course, in spite of all assistance, the literature is not exhausted yet. There will surely be found in the libraries some MSS. which are not given in Dr. Röhricht's volume. But, as it is, there are no less than 3,515 items of books, pamphlets, and articles collected in the present work. A great boon for Palestine students is the cartography which follows the bibliography, and which consists of 747 numbers of maps existing in various libraries of Europe, and beginning, from 360 A.D., with the *Tabula Peutingeriana*, whilst the diaries begin with the year 300 A.D., with the *Itinerarium Antonii Augusti*. The bibliography of each item is given, as well as a summary of the contents. The volume concludes, after the unavoidable addenda, with three indexes—viz.:—1. Of authors; of the anonymous authors, with the beginning of their treatises, and of the maps. 2. Of the localities mentioned in the works. 3. Of the archives, libraries, and MSS. made use of. At the beginning our author gives the bibliography of the chief works which he consulted for his book. Let us hope that our author will now continue with his bibliography every ten or twelve years, for it is impossible for ordinary students to procure all the periodicals relating to Palestine, not to speak of the irksomeness of consulting many indexes for those who have access to great libraries.

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